EXHIBIT 9

| 1 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT |
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| 2 | FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK |
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| 4 | BLACK LOVE RESISTS IN THE RUST, et al., individually and on behalf of a class of |
| 5 | all others similarly situated, |
| 6 | Plaintiffs, |
| 7 | -vs- 1:18-cv-00719-CCR |
| 8 | CITY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., et al., |
| 9 | Defendants. |
| 10 | |
| 11 | EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL OF RICHARD HY |
| 12 | APPEARING REMOTELY FROM |
| 13 | ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK |
| 14 | |
| 15 | |
| 16 | July 19, 2023 |
| 17 | 9:58 a.m 5:37 p.m. |
| 18 | pursuant to notice |
| 19 | |
| 20 | |
| 21 | REPORTED BY: |
| 22 | Carrie A. Fisher, Notary Public |
| 23 | APPEARING REMOTELY FROM ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK |
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| 1 | REMOTE APPEARANCES |
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| 2 | APPEARING FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: |
| 3 | COVINGTON & BURLING LLP |
| 4 | BY: ANDREW TIMMICK, ESQ. The New York Times Building |
| 5 | 620 Eighth Avenue New York, New York 10018 |
| 6 | (212) 841-1277 |
| 7 | APPEARING FOR THE DEFENDANTS: |
| 8 | HODGSON RUSS LLP BY: PETER SAHASRABUDHE, ESQ. |
| 9 | 140 Pearl Street Buffalo, New York 14202 |
| 10 | (716) 848-1508 |
| 11 | ALSO PRESENT: |
| 12 | EVA LILIENFELD, Law Clerk Covington & Burling LLP |
| 13 | GIOVANNI SCARCELLA, Law Clerk |
| 14 | Covington & Burling LLP |
| 15 | ANJANA MALHOTRA, ESQ. National Center for Law |
| 16 | and Economic Justice |
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| | ————DEPAOLO CROSBY REPORTING SERVICES, II |

Go ahead.

A. The checkpoint would have a number of cars in the center of the street or on the side with lights on so that we could be visible from a long distance away, and vehicles would drive up to an officer in the center of the road or in that specific lane of travel. And the officer would identify vehicle and traffic violation; for example, bald tires or somebody not wearing a seat belt or specifically registration and inspections that were expired, and then they would issue a ticket for those violations.

If there were no violations seen, then the vehicle was just told to carry on. Often people would ask us, you know, what was the checkpoint for. We'd say inspection, registration, seat belt checks, and then they would carry on with their day.

- Q. Were inspection and registration violations a focus for the Strike Force?
- A. Yes.

Q. Why is that?

- A. I -- I'm not sure what you're asking is why is what?
- Q. Did your superiors inform you that inspection and registration violations were a focus for the Strike Force?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did they tell you why they -- the Strike Force had that focus?
- A. I don't remember if they gave us specific guidance as to why that was. I just don't remember. I'm sorry.
- Q. That's okay. That's fine to not remember.

 As a Strike Force officer, what was your role in the checkpoints?
- A. Usually when an officer that was in that center lane or on the specific lanes of travel saw a violation and then was going to go write up that vehicle, that officer would take the identification of the person, tell them to go park to the side, and then create that traffic summons. They would then get replaced by an

officer that was not doing that.

So if you can imagine kind of like a circular diagram where you have an officer at the checkpoint, sees a violation, stops the vehicle, issues the summons, and then returns to that point to check more vehicles. In that circle you're having other officers replace the officer that steps off the line. So that's kind of I guess the way that you would describe it is a round-robin kind of rotating who is up next to start seeing which violation, if any, there are in the oncoming traffic.

- Q. So just to make sure I understand correctly, if an officer stopped a driver at a checkpoint initially, they would continue to engage with that driver throughout the driver's duration at that checkpoint?
- A. It could be that singular officer that saw that or it could be their partner that was next to them that also viewed the violation.

 So you could have an instance where myself and a partner -- we will say Officer Pitts was my

understand that if I use that term?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So in what instances would a motorist be referred to a secondary inspection? MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form. Go ahead.
- A. Well, I'm not sure what you mean by "a secondary inspection."
- Q. All right. So when you noticed a violation, what would you do with that motorist?
- A. Oh. If we were at a checkpoint and I was the officer in the middle of the road or in those lanes of travel and I saw an infraction for a vehicle driving up, let's say an inspection because they're so easy to see with the different color and obviously the big hole in the middle of the month, I would say: "Hey, how you doing today? My name is Officer Hy, Buffalo Police Department. Hey, what's going on with the inspection? Your inspection is overdue."

And I would make a conversation with the driver to see if they were aware of it. And

-RICHARD HY-

then I would ask them for their ID, and then I would ask them to pull over to the side of the road. And then I would walk over to them and I would continue my conversation about the inspection sticker and any other violations that I might have seen.

- Q. Were there any violations for which it was not necessary to have a motorist pull over to the side of the road to continue that interaction?

 MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. I don't know what that means.
- Q. So you mentioned that -- for example for an inspection sticker, if you noticed a violation, you would have them pull over to continue the interaction with the motorist; is that -- that's correct? Am I understanding that right?
- A. I think so. I want to make sure. You're saying that if I saw an infraction, I would ask them to pull over and then we would continue our conversation?
- O. Yes. Is that correct?
- A. Yes, that is correct.

- Q. And was there any violation, any violation for which you didn't ask them to pull over; it wasn't necessary to engage in that secondary stop on the side?
- A. I have seen --

- A. I've seen violations before and then still told people to, you know, carry on, like bald tires or people that were on their way to get the vehicle inspected and they were able to provide a, like a -- not a receipt but like a handbill stating they were scheduled for something at like Dunn Tire. But every time I saw an infraction I didn't always issue a ticket, if that's what you're asking.
- Q. How did you determine when you would issue a ticket and when you wouldn't if you saw an infraction?
- A. Oh geez, there were a lot of factors involved in that.
- Q. What factors?
- A. Like you're able to look up a person's history when you're writing a ticket. So if I'm

Q. In addition to being aware of that, do you recall any concrete steps that you were instructed on taking to -- in light of -- in light of the possibility of interacting with minority communities?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- A. Could you say that again?
- Q. Sure. You mentioned that the -- you had conversations about the awareness of policing in minority neighborhoods, correct?
- A. Yes.

Q. Did those conversations include any sort of concrete steps or action items that you could take to improve policing in those minority neighborhoods?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

A. From what I remember, it was more of an understanding of seeing things -- I'm being very general here, of seeing things through other people's eyes and experiences that others may have are not your own and to treat everybody as an individual and not, you know, specifically based on, you know, like race,

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color, creed, etcetera. You're supposed to be kind of blind to what makes up the individual and more open up to listening to the individual.

- Q. Did you have any specific concerns about policing in neighborhoods of color?
- A. No.

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MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

- Q. Did you feel you were adequately prepared by the BPD to do so?
 - MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And was that preparation in virtue of that one training you're mentioning, or were there other things that you feel prepared you to do that type of policing?

- A. Specifically the field training program that not only the law -- Erie County Law

 Enforcement Academy puts you through but also the City of Buffalo, Buffalo Police

 Department's field training program.
- Q. Would you describe that field training program

in more detail?

A. So the similarities between the Erie County
Law Enforcement and the City of Buffalo's
field training program are that you are
embedded with your department, whoever you're
going to be working for, whoever has hired
you. For a certain period of time we are
doing the left see, right see where there is a
field training officer, usually a senior
officer who's got -- who's gone through some
field officer training so they're not just a
normal patrolman but a normal patrolman that's
also been -- gone through a course in how to
guide, mentor the next generation of police
officers.

And you go to calls, you're evaluated by your first-line lieutenants and leaders and in this on-the-job experience you get to learn, see, and digest how your field training officer, and you can jump around from one to the other and go to different districts, deals with or interacts with different members of the community, race, color, creed, religion,

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you know, ethnic background, all of these things you get to see in person.

- Q. Were you ever a field training officer while in the BPD?
- A. No. No, not yet. I was in the academy, but I wasn't a field training officer.
- Q. And when you participated in that field training program, do you recall being instructed on racial bias or racially biased policing in any way?

MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.

A. No.

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- Q. But you mentioned that you do feel that the field training program adequately prepared you to police in Buffalo's neighborhoods of color?

 MR. SAHASRABUDHE: Objection to form.
- Q. Is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
 - Q. So do you feel that there is not any specific racial bias training necessary to adequately prepare you to police in Buffalo's neighborhoods of color?